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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Tuskegee Institute now is envied for the technical and agricultural programs that once earned it criticism, says its president. Story on Page 6.

Appeals have been filed in two lawsuits that produced conflicting rulings on the legality of secret promotion and tenure votes. Story and texts on Page 10.

Corporate donations to education totaled a billion dollars in 1980, says the Council for Financial Aid to Education. Story on Page 15.

The Chronicle Survey finds that 81 per cent of faculty members had earnings beyond their base incomes last year. Table on Page 14 and story on Page 15.

College foreign-language enrollments have been stable in recent years, but there were major shifts in popularity among languages. Story on Page 16.

The number of foreign students in the U.S. rose 9 per cent last year, even though the number of Iranian students dropped 8 per cent. Story on Page 17.

Universities want the federal government to change a rule requiring researchers to document the time spent on nongovernment work. Story on Page 21.

Congress must act quickly or the Education Department's processing of Pell Grants will be disrupted, campus officials say. Story on Page 21.

Contemporary philosophy is at a dead end, argues the Princeton University philosopher Richard Rorty in his controversial *Philosophy and the Mirror of Nature*. Story on Page 25.

A dozen university students in South Africa have been jailed in a new government crackdown on dissidents. Story on Page 23.

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Universities Charge U.S. Presses Them to Restrict Activities of Foreign Scholars

Defense panel trying to resolve conflict between security and free flow of information

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

▶ At Stanford University, a professor has refused to provide the Commerce Department with a detailed description of the activities of a visiting Chinese scholar.

▶ At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the chairman of the physics department declined a State Department request last spring for information about the work and professional associations of a Chinese scientist there.

▶ At the University of Wisconsin at Madison, the Commerce Department has told officials that they must have an export license for a computerized weather-analysis system that the university is developing for a Chinese institute.

▶ At the University of Minnesota, President C. Peter Magrath has rejected a State Department demand that the university restrict the activities of a visiting Chinese computer scientist (*The Chronicle*, November 11).

Those cases came to light recently—some within the last week—as an increasing number of officials at major research universities complained about the government's attempts to control scientific exchanges with foreign researchers.

On several campuses, "department heads, principal investigators, and others are receiving letters from officials in [the Departments of] State, Commerce, and Defense that ask for information, assert the need for an export license, and otherwise suggest various courses of action giving the impression of a certain amount of harassment," according to David A. Wilson, executive assistant to the president of the University of California.

Mr. Wilson made his comments before an advisory panel to the Defense Department that met last week to propose ways of resolving complaints by universities that federal agencies were pressuring them to limit the activities of visiting foreign scholars in the name of national security.

Proposals Expected in January

The panel was established at the request of the House Armed Services Committee to investigate the responsiveness of universities to national-security requirements.

The panel, whose four members are university representatives on the Defense Science Board, will send its proposals to Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and the House Armed Services Committee by mid-January.

Its decision could influence the revision

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Fall Enrollments Set a Record; Large Gains at 2-Year Colleges

By JACK MAGARRELL

WASHINGTON

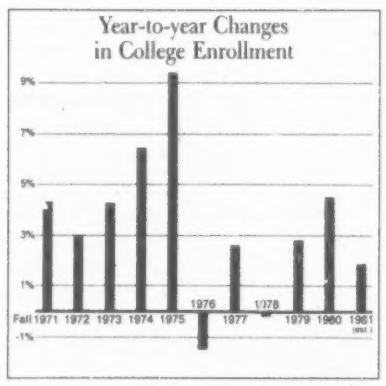
The number of students on American college campuses this fall has set a record, the National Center for Education Statistics reported last week.

The 1.9-per-cent rise over the fall of 1980 was due almost entirely to a substantial gain in enrollment at two-year colleges.

Together, increases at public and private two-year colleges accounted for all but 520 of the estimated 225,574 additional students enrolled this fall at all colleges and universities.

This fall's increase was much smaller than last year's 4.5-per-cent rise. The government agency's estimate of total enrollment in the 50 states and the District of Columbia this fall is 12,322,469.

Enrollment at public community colleges increased by 4.7 per cent to an estimated total of 4,526,394. Enrollment at private two-year institutions increased sharply this fall—up 12 per cent to an estimated total of 217,792.



CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD
SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

The increases came despite a declining population of 18-year-olds, rising tuition, budget cuts, and a few outright limits on enrollment.

'We Could Go Bankrupt'

In some cases, higher enrollments have proved to be a mixed blessing.

"We are becoming so successful we could go bankrupt," says Chancellor Frank E. Horton of the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. Mr. Horton's campus has a record 26,663 students enrolled this fall.

Mr. Horton attributes the urban institution's 2.8-per-cent increase in enrollment in part to economic conditions that have encouraged more students to look for education close to home.

Because economic hard times also have forced the university to tighten its budget, the rising enrollment has added to the

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Entrance Rules Tightened at Some Public Institutions

By MALCOLM G. SCULLY

Faced with an overload of underprepared students and financial problems that could force them to limit enrollment, many public colleges and universities are raising their entrance requirements.

Officials at those institutions give several reasons for the change:

▶ The cost of providing remedial instruction to underprepared students is becoming prohibitive. "Remediation is the curse of American higher education," says the head of one statewide higher-education agency.

▶ As their budgets get tighter, many institutions plan to stabilize or reduce enrollment and are using tougher entrance requirements to do so.

▶ Many faculty members have advocated higher admissions standards as a means of encouraging secondary schools to improve their college-preparatory programs.

Under the new standards, institutions are requiring higher scores on standardized tests and better high-school grades, and they are expanding the type and number of courses they expect prospective students to take in high school.

At Florida State University, applicants for next fall's entering class will have to have grade-point averages of 2.5 in high school and scores totaling 950 on the mathematics and verbal sections of the Scholastic Aptitude Test. This year's freshmen needed only a 2.0 average in high school

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

CHRONICLE SURVEY

Estimated Earnings of Faculty Members Beyond Their Basic Salaries for 1980-81

Annual income above base salary earned within the institution

Annual extra income earned outside the institution

Type of institution	Public 4-year institutions: Per cent reporting earnings	Public 4-year institutions: Average amount of earnings	Public 4-year institutions: Per cent of base salary	Private 4-year institutions: Per cent reporting earnings	Private 4-year institutions: Average amount of earnings	Private 4-year institutions: Per cent of base salary	All institutions: Per cent reporting earnings	All institutions: Average amount of earnings	All institutions: Per cent of base salary	Public 4-year institutions: Per cent reporting earnings	Public 4-year institutions: Average amount of earnings	Public 4-year institutions: Per cent of base salary	Private 4-year institutions: Per cent reporting earnings	Private 4-year institutions: Average amount of earnings	Private 4-year institutions: Per cent of base salary	All institutions: Per cent reporting earnings	All institutions: Average amount of earnings	All institutions: Per cent of base salary
Ph.D.-granting universities																		
Professor	65.3%	$8,147	19.1%	68.8%	$8,788	25.6%	66.5%	$8,847	21.0%	56.9%	$4,833	14.5%	73.3%	$8,662	24.3%	63.0%	$5,856	17.2%
Assoc. professor	69.9%	4,636	19.3%	79.3%	4,672	18.2%	71.5%	4,646	19.0%	55.8%	3,605	15.1%	58.6%	6,191	24.7%	56.3%	4,296	17.8%
Ass't professor	60.0%	3,929	19.9%	75.8%	5,248	24.7%	64.2%	4,281	21.2%	46.7%	3,585	16.0%	54.5%	4,013	19.1%	48.8%	3,699	18.3%
All ranks	65.6%	4,952	19.2%	71.1%	7,001	23.9%	67.2%	5,500	21.0%	53.3%	4,041	15.2%	66.4%	7,272	23.7%	57.1%	4,904	17.7%
Institutions granting other graduate degrees																		
Professor	54.9%	$4,400	16.1%	76.2%	$3,857	14.3%	61.1%	$4,254	15.6%	56.9%	$3,363	11.9%	66.7%	$3,145	11.3%	59.7%	$3,304	11.7%
Assoc. professor	78.5%	3,984	17.8%	74.5%	4,102	19.5%	77.0%	4,016	18.3%	47.3%	3,925	17.2%	58.2%	4,014	18.5%	51.4%	3,949	17.6%
Ass't professor	66.2%	2,905	15.4%	60.5%	3,262	18.0%	64.2%	3,001	16.1%	45.1%	2,052	10.9%	39.5%	1,486	8.6%	43.1%	1,900	10.3%
All ranks	66.0%	3,786	16.8%	68.7%	3,713	16.9%	66.9%	3,766	16.8%	50.0%	3,205	13.5%	55.8%	3,195	14.3%	52.0%	3,202	13.7%
Institutions granting only bachelor's degrees																		
Professor	—	—	—	54.4%	$2,029	8.9%	54.4%	$2,029	8.9%	—	—	—	50.0%	$2,822	11.8%	50.0%	$2,822	11.8%
Assoc. professor	—	—	—	72.1%	1,387	7.5%	72.1%	1,387	7.5%	—	—	—	50.8%	5,022	25.9%	50.8%	5,022	25.9%
Ass't professor	—	—	—	63.6%	1,751	10.9%	63.6%	1,751	10.9%	—	—	—	42.0%	2,810	17.4%	42.0%	2,810	17.4%
All ranks	—	—	—	63.5%	1,703	9.2%	63.5%	1,703	9.2%	—	—	—	47.8%	3,394	17.6%	47.8%	3,394	17.6%
2-year colleges																		
All ranks	—	—	—	—	—	—	70.2%	$3,004	14.6%	—	—	—	—	—	—	39.1%	$3,732	18.1%
All types combined†																		
Professor	90.8%	$5,179	17.6%	65.3%	$4,962	17.6%	63.2%	$4,651	16.6%	56.6%	$4,018	13.1%	63.8%	$4,864	16.6%	58.9%	$3,774	13.2%
Assoc. professor	73.9%	4,275	18.5%	74.5%	3,577	16.3%	74.2%	3,928	17.5%	52.3%	3,782	16.3%	55.2%	4,991	22.5%	52.4%	4,262	18.9%
Ass't professor	60.5%	3,382	17.4%	65.0%	3,514	16.9%	63.9%	3,224	17.0%	45.3%	2,736	14.1%	43.8%	2,661	14.6%	43.0%	3,129	16.6%
Instructor	65.7%	2,827	18.8%	51.7%	1,144	7.5%	57.5%	2,287	15.2%	42.9%	2,299	14.8%	62.1%	3,174	20.6%	45.0%	2,356	15.5%
All ranks	65.1%	4,308	17.9%	67.0%	4,280	18.2%	66.4%	4,014	17.4%	51.7%	3,578	14.3%	55.3%	4,581	18.9%	51.7%	3,873	16.2%

Total annual income above base salary

Quartile distribution of total income above base salary

Type of institution	Public 4-year institutions: Per cent reporting earnings	Public 4-year institutions: Average amount of earnings	Public 4-year institutions: Per cent of base salary	Private 4-year institutions: Per cent reporting earnings	Private 4-year institutions: Average amount of earnings	Private 4-year institutions: Per cent of base salary	All institutions: Per cent reporting earnings	All institutions: Average amount of earnings	All institutions: Per cent of base salary	Public 4-year institutions: High (a)	Public 4-year institutions: Median (b)	Public 4-year institutions: Low (c)	Private 4-year institutions: High (a)	Private 4-year institutions: Median (b)	Private 4-year institutions: Low (c)	All institutions: High (a)	All institutions: Median (b)	All institutions: Low (c)
Ph.D.-granting universities																		
Professor	82.6%	$8,196	25.3%	88.4%	$13,987	40.3%	84.8%	$9,736	29.5%	$9,000	$5,843	$3,000	$14,522	$10,000	$5,000	$12,000	$7,000	$3,500
Assoc. professor	81.4%	6,449	27.1%	89.7%	8,181	32.4%	83.1%	6,912	29.0%	7,000	4,250	2,500	7,000	5,500	3,000	7,000	5,000	2,729
Ass't professor	75.6%	5,341	27.0%	87.9%	7,015	33.6%	78.9%	5,788	28.8%	6,000	3,678	1,650	8,900	6,000	3,685	8,000	4,071	2,500
All ranks	80.1%	6,744	26.0%	88.2%	11,124	37.7%	82.4%	7,914	29.4%	7,448	4,500	2,500	12,000	6,550	3,629	10,000	5,400	2,899
Institutions granting other graduate degrees																		
Professor	79.4%	$5,450	19.6%	92.9%	$5,422	19.6%	83.3%	$5,443	19.7%	$6,300	$3,657	$2,200	$6,500	$3,550	$1,800	$6,300	$3,615	$2,000
Assoc. professor	88.2%	5,653	25.2%	89.1%	6,054	29.1%	88.5%	5,761	26.2%	8,000	4,500	2,500	5,500	3,000	1,700	6,587	3,700	2,000
Ass't professor	81.7%	3,486	18.6%	65.8%	3,892	21.8%	76.1%	3,595	19.4%	4,100	2,700	1,200	4,160	3,000	1,300	4,160	3,000	1,300
All ranks	82.6%	4,961	21.6%	82.3%	5,265	24.0%	82.5%	5,043	22.2%	6,500	3,756	2,100	5,540	3,000	1,750	6,000	3,400	1,900
Institutions granting only bachelor's degrees																		
Professor	—	—	—	76.5%	$3,289	14.2%	76.5%	$3,289	14.2%	—	—	—	$4,000	$2,250	$1,400	$4,000	$2,250	$1,400
Assoc. professor	—	—	—	88.5%	4,022	21.4%	88.5%	4,022	21.4%	—	—	—	2,800	1,700	900	2,800	1,700	900
Ass't professor	—	—	—	78.4%	2,928	16.3%	78.4%	2,928	16.3%	—	—	—	4,300	2,000	9,000	4,300	2,000	900
All ranks	—	—	—	80.9%	3,344	17.9%	80.9%	3,344	17.9%	—	—	—	3,500	2,000	1,000	3,500	2,000	1,000
2-year colleges																		
All ranks	—	—	—	—	—	—	77.5%	$4,603	22.6%	—	—	—	—	—	—	$5,300	$3,000	$1,800
All types combined†																		
Professor	81.1%	$6,670	22.4%	85.2%	$7,662	26.7%	82.7%	$4,980	17.8%	$8,000	$5,000	$2,500	$9,500	$4,000	$2,000	$8,000	$4,400	$2,000
Assoc. professor	85.3%	6,008	26.1%	89.0%	6,215	28.9%	86.0%	4,838	21.7%	7,243	4,250	2,500	5,450	2,729	1,450	6,000	3,400	1,750
Ass't professor	76.7%	4,313	22.4%	76.9%	4,660	25.4%	77.5%	3,491	18.5%	5,000	3,400	1,500	5,100	3,000	1,000	5,044	3,000	1,275
Instructor	74.3%	3,796	25.3%	75.9%	3,626	23.3%	70.0%	2,816	18.7%	5,114	2,700	2,100	3,000	2,100	1,900	3,335	2,300	1,900
All ranks	91.0%	5,756	23.7%	83.2%	6,676	28.3%	81.5%	4,614	19.8%	7,000	4,000	2,221	6,000	3,000	1,500	6,300	3,500	1,800

— Not available or not applicable.
† Institutions without academic ranks are not included.
(a) One-fourth of the faculty members reporting other earnings received more than this amount.
(b) One-half of the faculty members reporting other earnings received more than this amount.
(c) One-fourth of the faculty members reporting other earnings received less than this amount.

Note: Survey data are based on responses of 4,219 individuals, weighted to represent full-time faculty members on nine-month contracts at colleges and universities of all types except law and medical schools, proprietary institutions, private two-year colleges, and colleges with fewer than 500 students. Faculty members in the group from which the sample was drawn were those who offered courses in the fall of 1980. Those hired for their first faculty jobs in the fall of 1981 were not included. Salary figures do not include the value of contributed services of members of religious orders or others.

There is a 95-per-cent probability that the average amount of extra earnings for faculty members of all ranks at all institutions is within $158 of the average found in the sample. For subgroups, the comparable "95-per-cent confidence intervals" are larger. Confidence intervals for other salary averages are included in a technical report on survey design and sampling statistics that will be available from John Minter Associates late in January. Specific questions may be addressed to John Minter Associates, P.O. Box 107, Boulder, Colo. 80306.

SOURCE: SURVEY FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES

Corporate Gifts to Education Totaled $1-Billion in 1980

NEW YORK

Corporations gave a billion dollars to education in 1980, the Council for Financial Aid to Education estimated last week.

That amount of corporate support represents an increase of 12.4 per cent over the $890-million estimated for 1979 by C.F.A.E., a nonprofit organization that promotes voluntary support of higher education. The increase occurred during a period in which corporate income declined by nearly 4 per cent.

The figures are based on data from 732 corporations that responded to a yearly survey by C.F.A.E. and the Conference Board, a New York research organization concerned with business economics.

"This significant increase in corporate giving to higher education in 1980 is a good omen," said John R. Haire, president of C.F.A.E. "While no one can expect the corporate world to compensate for all the cuts in federal spending for social programs, we anticipate that corporations will, profits permitting, continue to increase their giving to levels consistent with the new demands of the 80's."

Contributions to education amounted to 0.41 per cent of the corporations' net income before taxes, the highest percentage since 1971.

Total corporate contributions for educational and charitable purposes in 1980 were estimated by C.F.A.E. at $2.7-billion, or 1.1 per cent of net income before taxes.

Higher Limit on Deductions

Under federal tax law, corporations could take tax deductions for charitable gifts of up to 5 per cent of pre-tax net income in 1980. This year, Congress raised the limit to 10 per cent, effective in 1982, but few corporations have come close to the 5-per-cent limit.

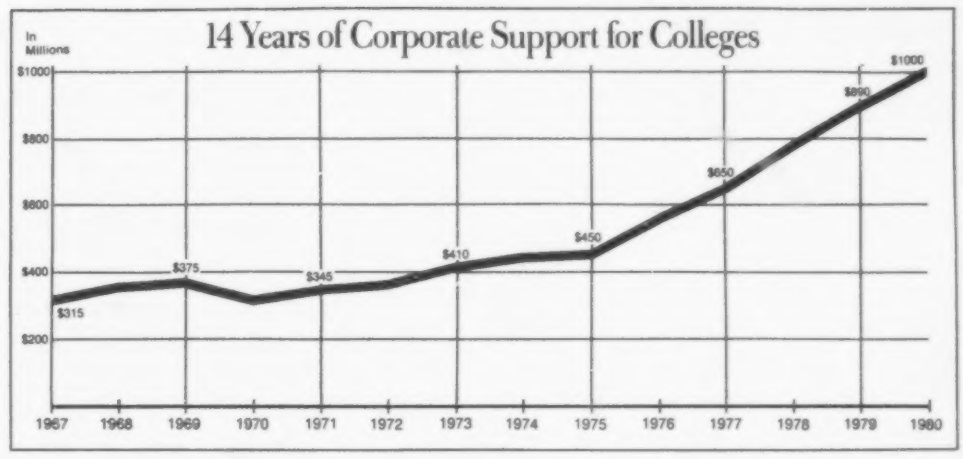
The Department of Commerce has estimated the pre-tax net income of corporations in 1980 at $245.5-billion, down 3.9 per cent from 1979.

Corporate foundations helped the corporations increase their giving during the year of reduced income, C.F.A.E. said, by drawing on money accumulated in previous years. The corporate foundations spent 13.1 per cent more in 1980 than they received.

In 1980, for the first time, the largest share of corporate support for education was in the form of research grants and grants to specific departments within colleges. The proportion of corporate support given to match employees' gifts increased to 13.4 per cent in 1980, up from 9.6 per cent five years earlier.

Education received about the same share of corporations' total giving as in previous years. The 37.8 per cent of corporate gifts earmarked for education compares with 34 per cent for health and welfare, 11.7 per cent for civic activities, 10.9 per cent for culture and art, and 5.6 per cent for other purposes.

Nearly all the corporate support for education goes to colleges and universities. In 1979, private elementary and secondary schools received less than 1 per cent of corporations' total giving for education, according to C.F.A.E. estimates.



CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR FINANCIAL AID TO EDUCATION

81 Pct. of Professors in Survey Report Outside Earnings Averaging $5,756

Seven of eight faculty members at private universities increased their income last year with extra earnings that equaled more than a third of their base salaries, according to the Chronicle Survey.

The survey, which gathered data this fall from more than 4,000 individual faculty members in a national sample, found that the extra earnings of faculty members at private universities in 1980-81 had averaged $11,124.

At public universities, 80 per cent of the faculty members had outside income. It averaged $6,744 and increased their salaries by 26 per cent.

Among faculty members at all types of colleges and universities, 81 per cent had extra earnings, averaging $5,756, which was equal to 24 per cent of their base salaries.

Not counted in the averages are those faculty members who reported no extra earnings during the year.

The Chronicle Survey's study of extra earnings included only full-time faculty members on nine-month contracts. The income reported includes only that from professional work and does not include royalties, investment income, rents, or gifts.

Nearly two-thirds of the faculty members reported receiving additional income from the same institution that paid their base salaries. These earnings averaged $4,306 and were paid for faculty members' services in research work, administrative assignments, and for teaching summer courses, night classes, or other classes beyond the normal teaching load.

A smaller proportion of faculty members reported extra earnings from outside the institutions that paid their base salaries.

The outside earnings were for research and teaching at other institutions and for consulting or other services.

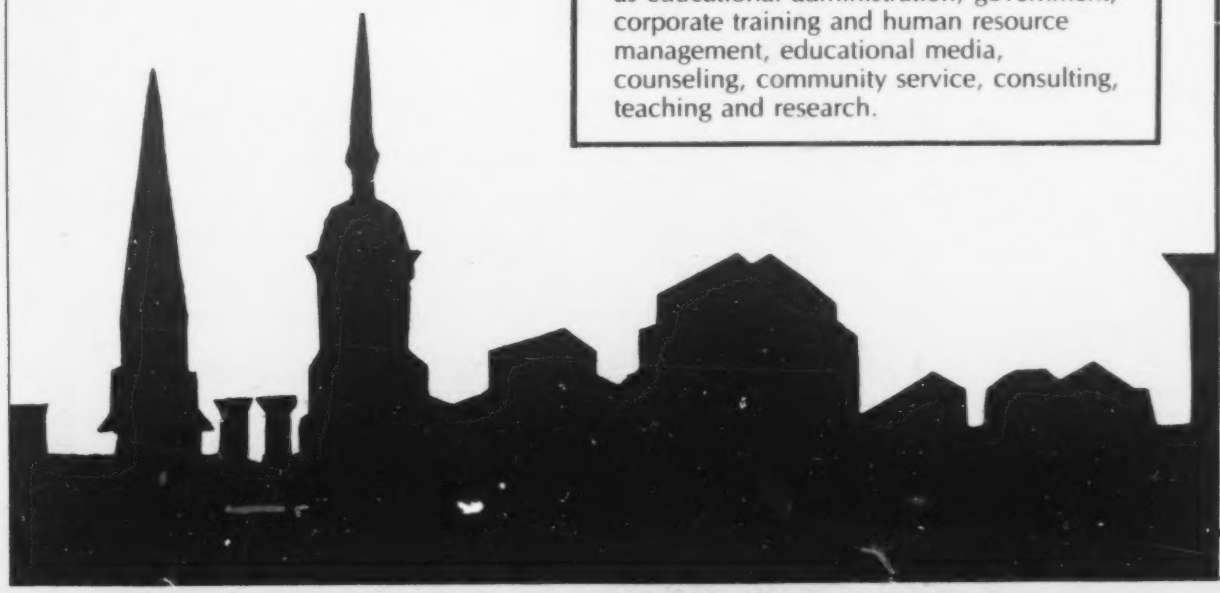
About 52 per cent of all faculty members reported they had some income last year from outside their institution. The average of such income was $3,578, or 14.3 per cent of base salary. For full professors at private universities, however, the average outside earnings amounted to $8,662.

The survey was conducted by John Minter Associates of Boulder, Colo.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Application Deadline:
February 1, 1982
For more information and application materials, write to:
Box A
Harvard Graduate School of Education
Longfellow 114
Cambridge, MA 02138
or call **617/495-3414.**

Students from throughout the United States and over 50 foreign countries attend the Graduate School of Education. Numbering approximately 1000, 53% are engaged in doctoral study, 37% are in the one-year master's program, and 5% are enrolled in a certificate of advanced studies program. The great majority have significant professional experience. Their goals are to prepare themselves for advancement in such fields as educational administration, government, corporate training and human resource management, educational media, counseling, community service, consulting, teaching and research.



THE PROGRAM AREAS

Administration, Planning and Social Policy
Core Program
Management
Policy Studies
Community & Urban Education
Research Programs
Politics of Education
Policy Analysis & Evaluation
Sociology of Education
History of Education
Organizational Behavior & Intervention
International Education
Special Program

Teaching, Curriculum and Learning Environments
The Study of Teaching
Curriculum Theory & Development
The Study of Schools
Schools & Community
Philosophy of Education

Human Development
Moral Development & Moral Education
Children's Television
Lifespan Social & Personality Development
Cognitive Development
Language Development
Measurement & Evaluation
Comparative Human Development

Counseling and Consulting Psychology

Reading

FACT-FILE

Language Enrollments

Number of Students Registered in Fall, 1980

	Fall, 1980 registrations			Change since 1977
	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total	
Arabic	3,056	410	3,466	+12.9%
Chinese	10,746	620	11,366	+15.9%
French	242,709	5,652	248,361	+ 0.9%
German	122,364	4,546	126,910	- 6.2%
Greek (ancient)	17,288	4,823	22,111	-14.4%
Hebrew	15,303	4,126	19,429	+ 0.4%
Italian	33,958	833	34,791	+ 4.4%
Japanese	11,130	376	11,506	+ 7.3%
Latin	24,250	785	25,035	+ 2.6%
Portuguese	4,599	295	4,894	- 1.2%
Russian	22,750	1,237	23,987	-13.7%
Spanish	371,958	7,421	379,379	+ 0.7%
Other	12,530	1,072	13,602	-15.1%
Total	892,641	32,196	924,837	- 0.9%

Registrations in Other Languages

Afrikaans	5	Lithuanian	47
Akkadian	95	Malay-Indonesian	14
Albanian	2	Malayalam	4
Amharic	9	Marathi	6
Aramaic	142	Mende	2
Armenian	231	Mongolian	13
Assyrian	2	Mongolian (classical)	7
Aymara	5	Navajo	225
Azeri	5	Nepali	6
Balinese	1	Norwegian	1,616
Bambara	6	Ojibway	84
Basque	21	Pali	24
Bengali	18	Persian	703
Bulgarian	2	Polish	1,268
Burmese	1	Quechua	30
Cambodian	4	Rumanian	187
Cantonese	39	Samoan	18
Catalan	19	Sanskrit	218
Chagatai	2	Serbo-Croatian	182
Cherokee	29	Shona	13
Coptic	12	Sinhala	2
Creole, Haitian	13	Slavonic (O.C.)	44
Crow	16	Slovak	21
Czech	151	Slovenian	21
Dakota	99	Sumerian	15
Danish	293	Swahili	576
Dutch	500	Swedish	1,575
Egyptian	44	Syriac	50
Estonian	4	Tagalog	263
Finnish	152	Tahitian	9
Fon	1	Tamil	25
Fulani	3	Tartar	1
Gaelic	15	Telegu	9
Georgian	5	Thai	80
Greek (modern)	820	Tibetan	56
Hausa	70	Tlingit	5
Hawaiian	610	Tongan	11
Hindi	198	Tuamotuan	2
Hindi-Urdu	76	Turkic	22
Hittite	6	Turkish	147
Hungarian	98	Turkish (Ottoman)	5
Ibo	5	Tuvin	3
Icelandic	8	Ugaritic	22
Icelandic (old)	23	Ukrainian	111
Ilokano	17	Urdu	23
Indonesian	113	Uzbek	12
Iranian	20	Vedic	1
Irish	13	Vietnamese	74
Javanese	9	Welsh	8
Kikongo	1	Wolof	51
Korean	365	Xhosa	1
Krio	24	Yiddish	944
Lakota	67	Yoruba	127
Lao	2	Yupic	85
Latvian	1	Zulu	41
Lingala	1		

Note: Based on returns from 835 two-year institutions and 1,506 four-year institutions reporting enrollments in one or more foreign languages.

SOURCE: MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION

Rolls of Students Taking Foreign Languages Decline Less than 1 Pct. in 3 Years

NEW YORK

The number of students studying foreign languages at American colleges and universities decreased less than 1 per cent from 1977 to 1980, according to a survey of 2,341 institutions by the Modern Language Association.

A total of 924,837 students were taking foreign-language courses in the fall of 1980, compared with 933,478 in the fall of 1977, when the association last took a census of foreign-language enrollment. That is a decline of 0.9 per cent.

Enrollment "remained relatively stable for the latter half of the 1970's after some serious drops in the first half of the decade," said Richard I. Brod, director of foreign-language programs for the M.L.A. However, he noted that there were major differences in enrollment patterns among the 12 commonly taught languages that accounted for 911,235 of the 924,837 students in the fall of 1980.

The biggest percentage increases in enrollment were in Chinese, which rose 15.9 per cent from 9,809 to 11,366, and in Arabic, which rose 12.9 per cent from 3,070 to 3,466.

Increases were also reported in French, up 0.9 per cent; Hebrew, up 0.4 per cent; Italian, up 4.4 per cent; Japanese, up 7.3 per cent; Latin, up 2.6 per cent; and Spanish, up 0.7 per cent.

The biggest percentage decreases were in ancient Greek, which fell by 14.4 per cent from 25,843 to 22,111, and in Russian, which fell by 13.7 per cent from 27,784 to 23,987.

Other languages for which decreases were reported were German, down 6.2 per cent; and Portuguese, down 1.2 per cent.

"The most interesting trend," Mr. Brod said, "is the rise in French and Latin." He said the increases reported in 1980 for those languages were the first in 10 years.

He added that the increases could have been caused by a return to foreign-language requirements at a number of colleges and universities. While the extent of the return to requirements "is very hard to quantify," Mr. Brod said, the association does have a list of some 40 institutions that have reinstated requirements over the past five years or so.

He estimated that the proportion of institutions with language requirements may have risen from 50 per cent in 1977 to about 60 per cent by 1980.

"When requirements are restored," he said, "the traditional languages, like Latin and French, do better." He added that the increase in Latin could also have been brought about by a reported shortage of Latin teachers in secondary schools.

Mr. Brod said that the decreases in Russian and German were at least partially due to their elimination at some smaller colleges and universities that faced financial problems.

—MALCOLM G. SCULLY

21 Pct. of Science Professors Are Recent Recipients of Doctorates

WASHINGTON

About one-fifth of the science and engineering faculty members at the country's doctorate-granting institutions in 1980 had acquired their doctoral degrees within the previous seven years, a National Science Foundation survey has found. The proportion was 21 per cent in 1980, compared with 28 per cent in 1974 and 39 per cent in 1968, the N.S.F. said.

Between 1974 and 1980, the proportion fell in 14 of 15 science and engineering fields, with the largest drop occurring in mathematics. Chemical engineering was the only field that showed an increase—from 21 to 23 per cent—in the proportion of its faculty members who had recently earned their doctorates, the foundation reported.

About one-fifth of faculty members during the 1978-79 academic year who vacated their positions before the start of the next academic year left to accept nonacademic positions. In engineering fields, about 28 per cent of faculty members who left accepted nonacademic positions, compared with 13 per cent for social-sciences faculty members.

Voluntary resignations to accept other academic positions accounted for one-third of the departures.

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Deans and Chairpersons responsible for operating or planning programs in Classics or Humanities should know of the Campus Advisory Service (CAS) of the American Philological Association.

On request the CAS, established ten years ago, sends a small team of experienced classicists to visit a campus for about two days, discuss curriculum, staffing, and any other concerns with deans and faculty, and prepare a report. The team is chosen with a view to the needs and circumstances of the host institution, and if possible from the same general area.

The host institution is asked only to provide accommodations for the consultants and to cover their travel costs.

For further details contact the Director of the CAS, Professor Mark W. Edwards, Classics Department, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305.

FACT-FILE

Foreign Students

Institutions with Largest Enrollments

Rank	Institution	Number of foreign students	Percentage of total enrollment
1.	Miami-Dade Community College	4,520	10.3%
2.	University of Southern California	3,456	12.6%
3.	Columbia University and Teachers College, and Barnard College	2,591	10.9%
4.	Los Angeles City College	2,409	12.2%
5.	Texas Southern University	2,347	29.0%
6.	University of Wisconsin at Madison	2,280	5.5%
7.	University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	2,104	5.8%
8.	Northeastern University	2,081	5.0%
9.	Boston University	2,015	7.2%
10.	University of California at Los Angeles	1,990	5.8%
11.	George Washington University	1,898	9.1%
12.	University of Minnesota at Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,891	2.7%
13.	University of Texas at Austin	1,880	4.1%
14.	Ohio State University, main campus	1,832	3.4%
15.	University of California at Berkeley	1,830	5.9%
16.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,829	22.4%
17.	University of Miami	1,803	11.5%
18.	University of Houston, central campus	1,789	5.8%
19.	New York University	1,775	5.5%
20.	Indiana University at Bloomington	1,772	5.6%
21.	State University of New York College at Buffalo	1,749	8.0%
22.	University of Pennsylvania	1,686	7.5%
23.	Harvard University	1,645	10.4%
24.	University of Florida	1,625	4.9%
25.	University of Washington	1,618	4.4%
26.	University of Oklahoma at Norman	1,611	7.5%
27.	Texas A&M University, main campus	1,600	4.8%
28.	University of Kansas	1,585	6.5%
29.	Oklahoma State University, main campus	1,579	7.0%
30.	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	1,566	6.7%
31.	American University	1,552	12.5%
32.	Howard University	1,541	13.6%
33.	University of Southwestern Louisiana	1,535	11.1%
34.	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	1,521	4.4%
35.	Stanford University	1,502	11.1%
36.	Iowa State University	1,486	6.0%
37.	University of San Francisco	1,463	24.0%
38.	Michigan State University	1,439	3.0%
39.	University of Pittsburgh, main campus	1,388	4.7%
40.	North Texas State University	1,380	8.0%
41.	University of Arizona	1,367	4.4%
42.	University of Texas at Arlington	1,339	6.6%
43.	Ohio University, main campus	1,321	9.0%
44.	University of Missouri at Columbia	1,306	5.3%
45.	Pennsylvania State University, main campus	1,293	3.7%
46.	Cornell University	1,283	7.0%
47.	University of Illinois at Chicago Circle	1,278	6.1%
48.	San Jose State University	1,266	4.9%
49.	Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge	1,255	4.5%
50.	Brigham Young University, main campus	1,249	4.2%
51.	California State University at Los Angeles	1,249	5.6%
52.	University of Maryland at College Park	1,240	3.3%
53.	Northrop University	1,200	82.6%
54.	Purdue University, main campus	1,196	3.6%
55.	Syracuse University, main campus	1,170	5.7%
56.	California State University at Fresno	1,163	7.8%
57.	Portland State University	1,148	6.9%
58.	Florida International University	1,112	9.5%
59.	University of Hawaii at Manoa	1,102	5.4%
60.	Georgetown University	1,059	8.8%
61.	San Diego State University	1,055	3.3
62.	Oregon State University	1,053	6.0%
63.	Seattle Central Community College	1,046	10.4%
64.	Arizona State University	1,044	2.8%
65.	Utah State University	1,043	10.5%

Where They Come From

Rank	Country or territory	Students	Rank	Country or territory	Students
1.	Iran	47,550	26.	Brazil	2,870
2.	Taiwan	19,460	27.	China	2,770
3.	Nigeria	17,350	28.	Israel	2,710
4.	Canada	14,320	29.	Cuba	2,640
5.	Japan	13,500	30.	Turkey	2,600
6.	Venezuela	11,750	31.	France	2,570
7.	Saudi Arabia	10,440	32.	Jamaica	2,400
8.	Hong Kong	9,660	33.	Kenya	1,930
9.	India	9,250	34.	Egypt	1,860
10.	Lebanon	6,770	35.	Peru	1,800
11.	Mexico	6,730	36.	Ghana	1,790
12.	Thailand	6,550	37.	Ethiopia	1,570
13.	Vietnam	6,490	38.	Pacific Islands	1,570
14.	Republic of Korea	6,150	39.	Australia	1,530
15.	Jordan	6,140	40.	Bahamas	1,480
16.	Malaysia	6,010	41.	Iraq	1,460
17.	United Kingdom	4,440	42.	El Salvador	1,450
18.	Colombia	3,930	43.	Singapore	1,320
19.	Greece	3,750	44.	Panama	1,300
20.	Philippines	3,390	45.	Trinidad and Tobago	1,300
21.	West Germany	3,310	46.	Netherlands	1,290
22.	Indonesia	3,250	47.	Italy	1,250
23.	Libya	3,080	48.	Chile	1,230
24.	Kuwait	2,990	49.	Ecuador	1,210
25.	Pakistan	2,990	50.	Bangladesh	1,180

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Iranian Enrollments Drop in U.S. Colleges but Total Number of Foreign Students Rises

NEW YORK

The number of Iranian students at American colleges and universities declined last year—the first decrease since the takeover of the American embassy in Teheran by supporters of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in 1979, according to the Institute of International Education.

In *Open Doors*, its annual survey of foreign-student enrollment in the U.S., the institute reported that 47,550 Iranian students were enrolled on American campuses in 1980-81, compared with 51,870 the previous year—a decline of 8 per cent.

The survey found that 311,882 foreign students—from 184 countries and territories—were studying in the United States in 1980-81, an increase of 9 per cent over 1979-80. Of 3,030 institutions in the survey, 2,734 said that they enrolled foreign students.

While the number of Iranian students fell last year, they still constituted the largest single group of foreigners at American institutions, the institute said. The other leading countries or territories sending students to the U.S. were Taiwan, Nigeria, Canada, Japan, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong, India, and Lebanon.

The survey found that members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries accounted for 101,625, or 33 per cent, of all foreign students on U.S. campuses. As recently as 1968-69, OPEC students made up only 9 per cent of the total, an institute spokesman said.

Other findings of the survey:

▶ Of the 311,882 foreign students, 139,990 were in bachelor's-degree programs, 99,110 were in graduate programs, and 47,670 were seeking associate degrees. The remainder were in nondegree programs.

▶ Only 2.3 per cent of the students received financial support from the United States government. Of the remainder, 67.4 per cent were being supported by their families, 12.9 per cent by their home governments, 8.6 per cent by a college or university, and 4.5 per cent by private agencies.

▶ A total of 80,470 foreign students were enrolled in engineering programs. There were 54,380 foreign students enrolled in business and management, 24,310 in the social sciences, 23,030 in the natural sciences, 19,180 in mathematics and computer science, 15,450 in fine and applied arts, 13,070 in the humanities, 11,980 in education, 11,320 in the health professions, and 8,660 in agriculture.

In a statement accompanying the report, Wallace Edgerton, president of the institute, attacked the Reagan Administration's proposed cuts in spending for educational and cultural exchanges. Under a proposal now pending in the Senate, the Administration would cut such exchanges by more than 50 per cent.

Copies of *Open Doors: 1980-81* are available for $20 each from the Office of Communications, Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, 10017.

—MALCOLM G. SCULLY

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FACT–FILE

Estimated College Enrollment in Fall, 1981

Public institutions

	Universities			Other 4-year institutions			2-year institutions			All public institutions		
	Fall 1980 (actual)	Fall 1981 (estimated)	Change	Fall 1980 (actual)	Fall 1981 (estimated)	Change	Fall 1980 (actual)	Fall 1981 (estimated)	Change	Fall 1980 (actual)	Fall 1981 (estimated)	Change
Full-time students												
Men	908,158	914,715	+ 0.7%	966,813	965,205	– 0.2%	810,297	841,400	+ 3.8%	2,685,268	2,721,320	+ 1.3%
Women	742,028	758,814	+ 2.3%	978,356	984,254	+ 0.6%	782,034	821,816	+ 5.1%	2,502,418	2,564,884	+ 2.5%
Total	1,650,186	1,673,529	+ 1.4%	1,945,169	1,949,459	+ 0.2%	1,592,331	1,663,216	+ 4.5%	5,187,686	5,286,204	+ 1.9%
Part-time students												
Men	235,079	230,263	– 2.0%	450,257	442,540	– 1.7%	1,151,983	1,200,802	+ 4.2%	1,837,319	1,873,605	+ 2.0%
Women	263,647	259,462	– 1.6%	588,423	575,228	– 2.2%	1,580,319	1,662,376	+ 5.2%	2,432,389	2,497,066	+ 2.7%
Total	498,725	489,725	– 1.8%	1,038,680	1,017,768	– 2.0%	2,732,302	2,863,178	+ 4.8%	4,269,708	4,370,671	+ 2.4%
Total enrollment												
Men	1,143,237	1,144,978	+ 0.2%	1,417,070	1,407,745	– 0.7%	1,962,280	2,042,202	+ 4.1%	4,522,587	4,594,925	+ 1.6%
Women	1,005,675	1,018,276	+ 1.3%	1,566,779	1,559,482	– 0.5%	2,362,353	2,484,192	+ 5.2%	4,934,807	5,061,950	+ 2.6%
Total	2,148,912	2,163,254	+ 0.7%	2,983,849	2,967,227	– 0.6%	4,324,633	4,526,394	+ 4.7%	9,457,394	9,656,875	+ 2.1%

Private institutions

	Universities			Other 4-year institutions			2-year institutions			All private institutions		
	Fall 1980 (actual)	Fall 1981 (estimated)	Change	Fall 1980 (actual)	Fall 1981 (estimated)	Change	Fall 1980 (actual)	Fall 1981 (estimated)	Change	Fall 1980 (actual)	Fall 1981 (estimated)	Change
Full-time students												
Men	302,897	303,112	+ 0.1%	634,925	618,398	– 2.6%	66,150	77,535	+17.2%	1,003,976	999,045	– 0.5%
Women	220,011	223,385	+ 1.5%	596,409	604,321	+ 1.3%	89,876	96,870	+ 7.8%	906,296	924,576	+ 2.0%
Total	522,908	526,497	+ 0.7%	1,231,338	1,222,719	– 0.7%	156,026	174,405	+11.8%	1,910,272	1,923,621	+ 0.7%
Part-time students												
Men	108,179	104,716	– 3.2%	224,987	226,778	+ 0.8%	14,645	16,685	+13.9%	347,811	348,179	+ 0.1%
Women	104,377	102,759	– 1.6%	253,213	264,333	+ 4.4%	23,829	26,702	+12.1%	381,418	393,794	+ 3.2%
Total	212,556	207,475	– 2.4%	478,200	491,111	+ 2.7%	38,473	43,387	+12.8%	729,229	741,973	+ 1.7%
Total enrollment												
Men	411,076	407,828	– 0.8%	859,916	845,176	– 1.7%	80,795	94,220	+16.6%	1,351,787	1,347,224	– 0.3%
Women	324,388	326,144	+ 0.5%	849,622	868,654	+ 2.2%	113,704	123,572	+ 8.7%	1,287,714	1,318,370	+ 2.4%
Total	735,464	733,972	– 0.2%	1,709,538	1,713,830	+ 0.3%	194,499	217,792	+12.0%	2,639,501	2,665,594	+ 1.0%

All institutions, public and private

	Universities			Other 4-year institutions			2-year institutions			All institutions		
	Fall 1980 (actual)	Fall 1981 (estimated)	Change	Fall 1980 (actual)	Fall 1981 (estimated)	Change	Fall 1980 (actual)	Fall 1981 (estimated)	Change	Fall 1980 (actual)	Fall 1981 (estimated)	Change
Full-time students												
Men	1,211,055	1,217,827	+ 0.6%	1,601,742	1,583,603	– 1.1%	876,447	918,935	+ 4.8%	3,689,244	3,720,365	+ 0.8%
Women	962,039	982,199	+ 2.1%	1,574,765	1,588,575	+ 0.9%	871,910	918,686	+ 5.4%	3,408,714	3,489,460	+ 2.4%
Total	2,173,094	2,200,026	+ 1.2%	3,176,507	3,172,178	– 0.1%	1,748,357	1,837,621	+ 5.1%	7,097,958	7,209,825	+ 1.6%
Part-time students												
Men	343,258	334,979	– 2.4%	675,244	669,318	– 0.9%	1,166,628	1,217,487	+ 4.4%	2,185,130	2,221,784	+ 1.7%
Women	368,024	362,221	– 1.6%	841,636	839,561	– 0.2%	1,604,147	1,689,078	+ 5.3%	2,813,807	2,890,860	+ 2.7%
Total	711,282	697,200	– 2.0%	1,516,880	1,508,879	– 0.5%	2,770,775	2,906,565	+ 4.9%	4,998,937	5,112,644	+ 2.3%
Total enrollment												
Men	1,554,313	1,552,806	– 0.1%	2,276,986	2,252,921	– 1.1%	2,043,075	2,136,422	+ 4.6%	5,874,374	5,942,149	+ 1.2%
Women	1,330,063	1,344,420	+ 1.1%	2,416,401	2,428,136	+ 0.5%	2,476,057	2,607,764	+ 5.3%	6,222,521	6,380,320	+ 2.5%
Total	2,884,376	2,897,226	+ 0.4%	4,693,387	4,681,057	– 0.3%	4,519,132	4,744,186	+ 5.0%	12,096,895	12,322,469	+ 1.9%

Note: Estimates for 1981 are based on data from a sample of 943 institutions.

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Fall Enrollments *Continued from Page 1*

strain on the university's faculty and staff, he says, and has adversely affected students.

"Students are scrambling for courses," he said during the fall registration period. "Many are down to their second or third choice and are deciding to delay their education."

Some of the declines reported this fall are the result of deliberate policies aimed at reducing enrollments to fit limited funds and facilities.

At Ohio State University, total enrollment on the Columbus campus for the fall quarter was down 3.3 per cent—to 52,682—from a year ago.

The reduction at Ohio State marked the beginning of a three-year plan to bring the Columbus enrollment under a limit set by the legislature.

The university reduced the number of new freshmen admitted to the Columbus campus this fall by 7.9 per cent to 6,677. Admission of first-year and second-year transfer students was reduced by 53 per cent to 515.

Influence of California's Growth

The effects of community-college enrollments on the national total are most evident in California. About 1 of every 10 college students in the entire United States this year is enrolled in a California community college.

Preliminary estimates indicate a statewide increase of 3.9 per cent to a total of about 1,236,000 students in the state's two-year colleges.

Because the California legislature authorized state funds for only a 2.5-per-cent increase in community-college enrollment, the institutions accepted some students for whom there would be no state reimbursement and had to turn away others.

At American River College, a two-year public institution in Sacramento, overall enrollment rose 5 per cent this fall to a total of 22,766, but more than 3,500 applicants failed to get in, a college representative said.

Those who found no room at American River College included 1,043 who applied for the data-processing program, 1,391 who applied for the electronics program, and 1,106 who applied for the business program.

The number of women enrolled in American colleges and universities increased this fall by 2.5 per cent over last year, double the 1.2-per-cent increase in the number of men enrolled.

Officials of the National Center for Education Statistics said it was the sixth consecutive year in which the enrollment of women had grown at a faster rate than the enrollment of men.

Female Majority on Campuses

Women now outnumber men on American campuses by nearly half a million. This year, 52 of every 100 students are women, compared with 45 of every 100 six years ago.

Although the estimated growth this fall was slim, enrollment did increase in a year when the number of 18-year-olds in the U.S. population declined by 1.9 per cent, and the average tuition rate went up 13 per cent at private institutions and 16 per cent at public institutions.

The N.C.E.S. estimates are based on data obtained from a sample of 943 colleges and universities.

The general trends in the N.C.E.S. estimates confirm an earlier report by J. Ernest Mickler, director of an annual survey for the University of Alabama and the American College Testing Program.

Mr. Mickler, in a report based on data from about 1,000 institutions, estimated the overall increase in enrollment at 1.6 per cent, with community colleges and part-time students accounting for most of the gain. (See *The Chronicle*, November 4.)

The N.C.E.S. report estimates that part-time enrollment is up 2.3 per cent this fall, compared with an increase of 1.6 per cent for full-time students.

Private universities had a net loss in enrollment of 0.2 per cent, while public universities had an estimated increase of 0.7 per cent. Among four-year institutions other than the Ph.D.-granting universities, the public colleges had a net enrollment loss of 0.6 per cent while the private colleges had a net gain of 0.3 per cent.

SUNY Gains 2.2 Pct.

Fall enrollment reports included the following:

▶ The State University of New York reported a record total enrollment of 380,522 on its 64 campuses, an increase of 2.2 per cent over last fall's total.

▶ The University of California enrolled 138,700 students on its nine campuses this fall, a systemwide increase of 2.1 per cent over last fall. The California State University system reported total enrollment up 1.7 per cent to 319,262.

▶ Georgia's state university system reported a record total enrollment of 132,174, up 4.2 per cent over last fall.

▶ The University of Minnesota reported its fall enrollment was up by only 0.3 per cent from a year ago, to 58,903.

▶ The Illinois Board of Higher Education reported a statewide increase in enrollment of 5.4 per cent to 752,594. Most of the increase was in community colleges, where enrollment rose 10.2 per cent. Public universities gained 0.1 per cent and private institutions gained 0.9 per cent.

▶ The New England Board of Higher Education reported an increase of nearly 4 per cent in total enrollment in the six-state region, but nearly all the increase was attributed to students enrolled part time.

The number of full-time students was essentially unchanged from a year ago, the board said, but the number of part-time students increased by almost 11 per cent.

Since 1977, the board said, part-time enrollment in New England has increased by 63,000 students while the number of full-time students has increased by only 29,000.